

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to liquid compositions for cleaning hard surfaces.

Background

It is well known in the art that it is a desirable feature of a liquid hard surface cleaner that it should have a certain viscosity. Indeed, viscosity allows a controlled handling, more specifically dispensing, of the product during use, as
10 compared to a thinner product. Also, viscosity allows a better action of the product on non-horizontal surfaces, such as toilets, bath tubs and the like. That is because viscosity prevents the product from running down said surfaces, like thinner liquids would. Preferably, viscosity will be built up by a so-called self-thickening system as opposed to using a thickener compound for
15 that specific purpose. Indeed, thickeners, such as gums or polymers have at least one drawback that they affect the formula cost, while providing only one benefit, which is thickening. They do not participate to the actual cleaning of the surface and therefore represent "inert" materials. Also, some thickeners are detrimental to the physical stability of the products they are formulated in.
20 It is known in the art to formulate self thickened compositions where the thickening is achieved without the use of polymeric thickeners, see for instance EP 518 401 and EP 21 581.

But there are some drawbacks associated with viscosity. And a main drawback
25 is that viscous products are typically difficult to rinse away, specifically because viscous products have a good cling onto surfaces and current self thickening systems lead to the formation of stable foams. Thus viscosity and ease of rinsing are somewhat conflicting requirements, but both are desirable in a single product for cleaning hard surfaces. It is thus an object of the present
30 invention to provide a hard surface cleaning composition which is viscous by means of a self thickening system, and which is nevertheless easy to rinse away.

In response we have found that such a composition could be formulated by
35 using an amine oxide, an amine or mixtures thereof, in combination with a secondary or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate in a mildly acidic system further comprising a hydrotrope and citric acid. An additional benefit

derived from said compositions is that they are low foaming, both in the sense of the amount of foam initially generated during use, as well as in terms of foam stability. This benefit adds to the ease of rinsing benefit already obtained with the "mechanistic" benefit derived from the viscosity profile of the composition.

5

Summary of the invention

The present invention is an aqueous viscous composition comprising an amine oxide, or an amine or mixtures thereof, a secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate in excess of said amine oxide, amine or mixtures thereof, a hydrotrope, and an organic acid, said composition being formulated at a pH of from 0.5 to 7.

10

Detailed description of the invention

The compositions according to the present invention are aqueous compositions. Therefore they comprise from 90% to 60% by weight of the total composition of water. One of the achievements of the present invention is that the viscosity build up described hereinafter can be achieved with such a high amount of water, i.e. a small amount of actives.

15

As a second essential ingredient, the compositions herein comprise an amine oxide, or amine, or mixtures thereof. Suitable amine oxides to be used according to the present invention are according to the formula $R_1R_2R_3NO$, where R_1 is a hydrocarbon chain comprising from 6 to 18 carbon atoms, and R_2 and R_3 are independently hydrocarbon chains comprising up to 3 carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof. Preferred amine oxides for use herein are amine oxides where R_1 comprises from 8 to 14 carbon atoms, preferably are C8-C10 amine oxide or C12-C14 amine oxide and R_2 and R_3 are both methyl. Such a C8-C10 amine oxide is commercially available under the trade name Barlox ® 10S, from Lonza. Such a C12-C14 amine oxide suitable to be used herein is commercially available under the name Genanimox ® LA from Hoechst. Another suitable amine oxide for use herein which is commercially available is Aromox ® DMMCO-W from Akzo. Suitable amines to be used according to the present invention are according to the formula $R_1R_2R_3N$, where R_1 is a hydrocarbon chain comprising from 6 to 18 carbon atoms, and R_2 and R_3 are independently hydrogen or hydrocarbon chains comprising up to 3 carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof. Preferred amines for use herein are amines where R_1 comprises from 8 to 12 carbon atoms and R_2 and R_3 are independently methyl or hydrogen.

20

25

30

35

Preferably the total amount of amine oxides, or amines, or mixtures thereof, in the compositions according to the present invention is from 0.3% to 5.0% by weight of the total composition, more preferably 0.5% to 1.2%.

- 5 As a third essential ingredient, the compositions herein comprise a secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate, or mixtures thereof. By secondary alkyl sulfate or sulfonate, it is meant herein an alkyl sulfate or sulfonate where the alkyl chain comprises from 10 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably from 12 to 14, and where this alkyl chain is not sulfated or sulfonated
10 at either terminus. By primary monobranched sulfate or sulfonate, it is meant herein an alkyl sulfate or sulfonate where the alkyl chain comprises from 10 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably from 12 to 14, and where this alkyl chain is branched, comprises an alkyl substituent, at least one carbon removed from the sulfate or sulfonate group, i.e. in position 2 or further on the alkyl chain,
15 numbering from the sulfate or sulfonate group. We have found that it is essential to have a branched alkyl chain, i.e. using a linear alkyl chain does not provide the benefits according to the present invention, but it appears that it does not matter which branching is present in the alkyl chain. We have obtained good results using an alkyl sulfate where the alkyl chain comprised a
20 total of 12 carbon atoms, sodium 2-butyl octyl sulphate. Such an alkyl sulfate is commercially available from Condea under the trade name Isofol® 12 S. An example of an alkyl sulphonate would be Hostapur® SAS available from Hoechst. The amount of secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate present in the compositions herein depends amongst other things on
25 the amount of amine oxide, or amine or mixtures thereof present, but suitable amounts of secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfates or sulfonates herein are generally comprised between 3% and 20% by weight of the total composition, preferably between 4% and 7%. It is essential that the compositions herein should comprise said secondary, or primary
30 monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate in excess of amine oxide, amine or mixtures thereof, i.e. in the compositions herein, the amount of alkyl sulfate or sulfonate should be greater than the amount of amine oxide, amine or mixtures thereof.
- 35 As a fourth essential ingredient, the compositions herein comprise an organic acid, or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the organic acids for use herein will have a pK of less than 6. Suitable such organic acids are selected from the group

consisting of citric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid and adipic acid, and mixtures thereof. A mixture of said acids suitable for use herein is commercially available from BASF under the trade name of Sokalan ® DCS. A preferred acid for use herein is citric acid. Such acids have been
5 found to provide the desired benefit in viscosity build up as well as composition stability. We have found that no phase separation occurred for at least 30 days at 20°C, and up to 30 days at 50°C in the case of citric acid. The amount of organic acid herein may vary depending on the amount of other ingredients herein, but suitable amounts of acids herein are generally comprised between
10 1% and 20% by weight of the total composition, preferably between 4% and 8%, particularly when citric acid is used.

The fifth essential ingredient herein is a hydrotrope. By hydrotrope, it is meant herein an agent which helps solubilizing the hydrophobic ingredients in the
15 compositions. We have found that the hydrotrope participates to the building of the viscosity and contributes to increase the stability of the composition. Suitable hydrotropes for use herein include nonionic surfactants and organic solvents, and mixtures thereof. Suitable nonionics for use herein are alkoxyated alcohols generally comprising from 6 to 16 carbon atoms in the
20 alkyl chain of the alcohol. Typical alkoxylation groups are ethoxy and propoxy groups. Such compounds are commercially available under the series Dobanol ® from Shell, or Lutensol ® from BASF with a wide variety of chain length and alkoxylation degrees. Preferred nonionic surfactants for use herein are according to the formula $R(X)_nH$, where R is an alkyl chain having from 6 to 16
25 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 10, X is an alkoxy group, preferably ethoxy or a mixture of ethoxy and propoxy, n is an integer of from 4 to 30 preferably 5 to 8. Suitable solvents for use herein are organic solvents, preferably alcohols or ethers thereof, or mixtures thereof. Commonly available solvents which are suitable for use herein include normal-butoxy propoxy propanol (n-BPP),
30 propane diol and butyl diglycol ether (BDGE). The amount of hydrotrope may vary depending on the amount of other ingredients herein, but suitable amounts of hydrotrope herein are generally comprised between 1% and 10% by weight of the total composition, preferably between 2% and 4%.

35 The sixth essential feature herein is the pH, which is required to be of from 0.5 to 7. But we have observed that, as the compositions herein are formulated close to the higher end of this pH range, the lower the overall solubility of the

composition, thus the more difficult it is to incorporate hydrophobic ingredients, typically perfumes. Also, beyond pH 7, we have not been able to provide the desired viscosity. At the opposite end, as the pH gets low a higher amount of the amine oxide described hereinbefore is needed. A preferred pH range
5 herein is of from about 2 to 6, most preferably 3 to 4.

The compositions herein can be made by mixing together all ingredients keeping as the last one the amine oxide, or amine or mixtures thereof, or the secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate. Until this last
10 ingredient is added, no or little viscosity build up is observed. Then, upon adding the amine oxide, amine or mixtures thereof, or the secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate, an opaque solution is formed which thickens on the complete addition of all components. This opaque solution becomes less opaque on thickening. And in some cases transparent
15 products have been obtained. Under an optical microscope the opacity can be seen to be due to a bicontinuous phase, which on thickening, we speculate, leads to the formation of tightly packed vesicles which provides the desired viscosity. It would appear that there remains a non-solubilized component present. The compositions herein eventually reach a viscosity of from 50 cps to
20 5000 cps at 60 RPM shear rate with spindle #2 with a Brookefield viscometer, preferably from 100 cps to 300 cps.

In this system, it is believed that the amine oxide and/or amine are protonated, due to the acidic pH, and form an ion pair with the secondary alkyl sulfate or sulfonate in the system. This ion pair constitutes a hydrophobic specie. We
25 speculate that the secondary alkyl sulfate, which is present in excess, in combination with the hydrotrope/hydrotropic species and the organic acid, forms an extended/network structure within the aqueous phase. This leads to the thickening of the composition to provide the desired viscosity. Additionally,
30 the presence of the hydrophobic ion pair per se appears to confer antifoaming properties, thus leading to a rinsing benefit.

As an optional but highly preferred ingredient, compositions herein will comprise a perfume ingredient, usually a mixture of such ingredients. Indeed,
35 perfume ingredients which are typically hydrophobic materials has been found to provide a contribution to building viscosity, perhaps through supporting the phase structure of the product, as well as improving the overall stability of the

product. By perfume, it is meant herein constituents of a perfume which are added thereto only or primarily for their olfactive contribution. Perfume components may be natural products such as essential oils, absolutes, resinoids, resins, concrètes, etc., and synthetic perfume components such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, acids, acetals, ketals, nitriles, etc., including saturated and unsaturated compounds, aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds. Examples of such perfume components are : geraniol, geranyl acetate, linalool, linalyl acetate, tetrahydrolinalool, citronellol, citronellyl acetate, dihydromyrcenol, dihydromyrcenyl acetate, tetrahydromyrcenol, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, nopol, nopyl acetate, 2-phenylethanol, 2-phenylethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, benzyl salicylate, benzyl benzoate, styrallyl acetate, amyl salicylate, dimethylbenzylcarbinol, trichloromethylphenylcarbinyl acetate, p-tert.butyl-cyclohexyl acetate, isononyl acetate, vetiveryl acetate, vetiverol, alpha-n-amylicinammic aldehyde, alpha-hexyl-cinammic aldehyde, 2-methyl-3-(p-ter.butylphenyl)-propanal, 2-methyl-3(p-isopropylphenyl)propanal, 3-(p-ter.butylphenyl)propanal, tricyclodecenyl acetate, tricyclodecenyl propionate, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexenecarbaldehyde, 4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-3cyclohexenecarbaldehyde, 4-acetoxy-3-pentyl-tetrahydropyran, methyl dihydrojasmonate, 2-n-heptyl-cyclopentanone, 3-methyl-2-pentyl-cyclopentanone, n-decanal, n-dodecanal, 9-decenol-1, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, phenylacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal, phenylacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, geranonitrile, citronellonitrile, cedryl acetate, 3-isocamphyl-cyclohexanol, cedryl ether, isolongifolanone, aubepine nitrile, aubepine, heliotropine, coumarin, eugenol, vanillin, diphenyl oxide, hydroxycitronellal, ionones, methyl ionones, isomethyl ionones, irones, cis-3-hexenol and esters thereof, indane musks, tetralin musks, isochroman musks, macrocyclic ketones, macrolactone musks, ethylene brassylate, aromatic nitromusk. Compositions herein typically comprise from 0.1% to 2% by weight of the total composition of a perfume ingredient, or mixtures thereof, preferably from 0.1% to 1.0%.

The compositions herein may comprise a variety of other ingredients, including further actives as well as mere aesthetical ingredients such as dyes and the like. In particular the rheology of the compositions herein would be suitable for suspending particles in the composition, e.g. particles of abrasives.

Examples - Experimental data

The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples and data. The following compositions are made by mixing the listed ingredients in the listed proportions in the listed order of addition.

5	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Formula</u>								
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
	Citric acid	5.50		5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	9.50	4.00
	Lactic acid		5.50							
10	Isofol 12S ®			2.00						
	Alkyl sulfate			2.00						
	(based on									
	Lial alcohol)									
	Alkyl sulfate	4.00	4.00			4.00	4.00	4.00	7.50	4.00
15	(based on									
	Isalchem 123 ®									
	alcohol)									
	Hostapur SCS ®				4.00					
	Ammonia	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	1.65	0.80	0.33
20	(as NH ₄ OH)									
	Propane diol		1.30			1.30	1.30	1.30	2.40	
	Dobanol 79-6®	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			3.00	5.60	
	Lutensol AO30 ®						3.00			
	n-BPP					3.00				2.50
25	Perfume	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.12	0.50
	C8-10 Dimethylamine									
	oxide	0.90	1.10	0.80	1.10	0.45	4.40	0.30	1.50	
	C12 alkyl amine									1.10
	pH	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.0	3.2	3.7
30	Viscosity, cps	140	300	170	185	140	350	135	940	140
	(60rpm, spindle#2, Brookfield, 20°C)									

All the above formulations are indicated as % by weight with the remaining portion being water. All of the above formulations were stable.

35 In the examples hereinabove, Lial alcohol (from Enichem) is C12-15 alcohol, 50% branched and 50% linear. We used the sodium salt of the sulfate made from this material. Isalchem 123 ® (from Enichem), is a C12-13, which is 94%

branched. The material can be described as $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3\text{Na})-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}_3$ where $n+m = 8-9$. Isofol 12S ® (From condea) is Sodium 2-butyl octyl sulfate. Hostapur SAS ® is C12-16 Sodium paraffin sulfonate. Lutensol ® AO 30 is a C13-15 alcohol ethoxylated with average 30 moles ethylene oxide per mole alcohol.

Ease of rinsing is simulated under laboratory conditions by measuring the foam generated from a dilute solution of the product in water (1.2% by weight). The foam height generated after a sponge is soaked and squeezed in the solution 10 times is recorded, as well as the rate of foam collapse. Compositions 1 to 8 above according to the present invention are compared to a commercially available, self thickened composition comprising the following ingredients:

	Primary C12-14 - sodium alkyl sulphate	3.40 %
15	Citric acid	5.50%
	Ammonium hydroxide	0.30%
	Dobanol ® 23-3	0.85%
	(C12-13 alcohol ethoxylated with average 3 moles of ethylene oxide/mole alcohol)	
20	Triethanolamine	1.90%
	Perfume	0.40%
	Minors and Water	Balance

The results were as follows:

25	Product:	Foam height (cm)	Rate of foam collapse (average cm/min)
	Ref	4.5	0.25
	1	4.0	1.40
	2	3.5	1.50
30	3	4.0	1.00
	4	3.5	1.50
	5	3.0	1.40
	6	3.5	1.50
	7	4.0	1.20
35	8	5.5	1.30

The above results show that for each and everyone of the compositions formulated in the above examples, there was less foam generated, and the foam which was generated collapsed quicker, overall providing an easier rinsing.

Claims

1. An aqueous viscous composition comprising an amine oxide, or amine, or mixtures thereof, and a secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate in excess of said amine oxide, or amine, or mixtures thereof, a hydrotrope or mixtures thereof, and an organic acid or mixtures thereof, said composition being formulated at a pH of from 0.5 to 7.
2. A composition according to claim 1 which is formulated at a pH of from 2 to 6, preferably from 3 to 4.
3. A composition according to claims 1 or 2 which comprises from 0.1% to 2.0% by weight of the total composition of a perfume ingredient.
4. A composition according to the preceding claims which comprises from 60% to 90% by weight of the total composition of water.
5. A composition according to the preceding claims which comprises from 0.3% to 5.0% by weight of the total composition of amine oxide, or amine, or mixtures thereof.
6. A composition according to the preceding claims which comprises from 3% to 20% by weight of the total composition of secondary, or primary monobranched alkyl sulfate or sulfonate.
7. A composition according to the preceding claims wherein said primary monobranched alkyl sulfate is a mixture of C12-13 2-alkyl sodium sulfates with the formula $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3\text{Na})-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}_3$ where $n+m = 8-9$, and said amine oxide is according to the formula $\text{R}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3\text{NO}$, where R_1 is a hydrocarbon chain comprising from 6 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 14 and where R_2 and R_3 are independently hydrocarbon chains comprising up to 3 carbon atoms, preferably R_2 and R_3 are both methyl, or mixtures thereof, more preferably said amine oxide is C8-C10 dimethyl amine oxide or C12-C14 dimethyl amine oxide or mixtures thereof, said amine is according to the formula $\text{R}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3\text{N}$, where R_1 is a hydrocarbon chain comprising from 6 to 18 carbon atoms,

preferably from 8 to 12, and where R2 and R3 are independently hydrogen or hydrocarbon chains comprising up to 3 carbon atoms, preferably R2 and R3 are independently methyl or hydrogen, or mixtures thereof.

- 5 8. A composition according to the preceding claims which has a viscosity of from 50 cps to 5000 cps at 60 RPM shear rate, preferably from 100 cps to 300 cps.
- 10 9. A composition according to the preceding claims where said hydrotrope is a nonionic surfactant or a solvent.
- 15 10. A composition according to claim 9 wherein said surfactant is according to the formula $R(X)_nH$, where R is an alkyl chain having from 6 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 10, X is an alkoxy group, preferably ethoxy or propoxy, or mixtures thereof, n is an integer of from 4 to 30, preferably 5 to 8.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/05839

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C11D 1/04, 1/12, 1/75, 1/72, 3/43,

US CL : 252/142, 143, 547, 550, 554, 174.19

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 252/142, 143, 547, 550, 554, 174.19

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 3,943,234 (ROGGENKAMP) 09 March 1976, Abstract, col. 2, lines 20-49; col. 2, line 57 - col. 3, line 34, col. 4, lines 36-48; col. 4, lines 62-68; col. 5, lines 49-68; col. 6, lines 27-33.	1-3
Y	US, A, 4,076,800 (MARSH ET AL.) 28 February 1978, Abstract; col. 11, lines 10-18.	1-3
Y	US, A, 4,282,109 (CITRONE ET AL.) 04 August 1981, Abstract, col. 2, lines 22-43, col. 5, lines 1-10.	1-3
Y	EP, A, 0,518,401 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY), 16 December 1992, Abstract, page 2, lines 38-55, page 3, lines 22-40, page 3, lines 46-52.	1-3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

03 AUGUST 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 AUG 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231Authorized officer
ERIN HARRIMAN

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 4-10
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, CAS

search terms: citric or lactic or glycolic or succinic or glutaric or adipic and amine oxide and branched sulfate or sulfonate and ethoxylated alcohol or hydrotrope; ISOFOL 12S and HOSTAPUR SAS

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☒ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.